Warmer and fair.

We Inaugurate

To-day a special sale of MEN'S FINE SUITS

AT \$8.45

These are Suits that have been selling for \$12, \$13.50 and \$15, and include the LATEST novelties, effects and combinations in colors. styles and patterns in single and double-breasted fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots. Our established reputation as the dispensers of clothing that has the greatest values for the least price, is a guarantee that these suits are unequaled for Beauty of Fabric, Perfection of Fit, Superiority of Workmanship and Elegance of Style. If you will examine the quality, make and trimmings of these suits, you will be convinced that they cannot be duplicated elsewhere for anything like the low price we are asking for them.

The When

COTTON BATTING

Is just now a seasonable item of merchandise, and we offer, for prompt shipment, the best values obtainable in any market. Our contracts were placed at the period of lowest priced cotton, and we continue our quotations without advance.

We have in stock nine qualities in 16-oz. Rolls; seven qualities in 12 oz.; four each in 10 oz. and 8 oz., and can meet any requirement. Our "Criterion" excels in sales any batting offered in this territory.

10 qualities Robe Prints, including Twills and Repps. Orders for sample Rolls solicited.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc. (Wholesale Exclusively.)

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION ALONG

THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

Atlantic City, Angelsea, Sea Isle City,

Holly Beach and the Rallways

half-dozen lives have been lost, and more

than \$150,000 worth of property destroyed.

The greatest damage was done at Atlantic

City, Angelsea, Sea Isle City and Holly

Beach. The railroad companies will be the

heaviest losers in Atlantic City, the dam-

age to their roadbeds alone amounting to

over \$20,000. A train reached the shore this

afternoon over the Philadelphia & Reading

road, being the first in two days to cross

the meadows. The new iron pier was dam-

aged to the extent of \$5,000, and Lee's pier

\$3,000. At Sea Isle City hardly any prop-

erty along the ocean front escaped damage.

The Hotel Brunswick was badly wrecked

by the heavy breakers. Up at the Conti-

far the most disastrous. Not one of the

without being more or less damaged. Ver-

mined. The board walk is badly strained

and in some places is entirely demolished

destructive since 1889.

probably resume to-morrow.

report similar experiences.

Reports from Angelsea are to the effect

pavilion, shuffleboard and carousel build-

were washed away. At Holly Beach three houses were destroyed. No trains have been

Jersey railroad since Saturday, but they will

Steamers arriving at the breakwater give

evidence of having encountered terrible

seems to have been the chief sufferer. She

was struck by the hurricane Sunday about

poats were broken to pieces and seaman

noon. Her decks were continually flooded, rails were torn from the decks, two small

John Gibbons was washed overboard and

drowned. The steamer Slingsby met prac-

tically the same fate, and was compelled

to heave to for twenty-four hours. It is

probable that other incoming vessels will

Coney Island Suffered.

of 1896 has now been relegated to the an-

half been told. For two days and a night

the gale blow with ever-increasing fury,

and to-day there was a steady downpour of

already well done. Thousands have spent

and at a dozen other points along the sea-

line the incoming waters swept under the

very foundations of the buildings. The re-

buildings. Jersey City was in places prac-

section of New Jersey were sufferers to the

extent of suspending business for a period,

and many towns in that State were cut off

Branch gathered to watch the fury of the

seas, wonder-stricken and amazed at the

vas the greatest sufferer. One may not

stroll through the well-remembered walks

fronting on the beach, but he may climb

wearily over the masses of ruins that mark the old paths or stand afar and view the

wrecked pavilions and water chutes and ice

Perishing Sailors Rescued.

British steamer Evelyn, Captain Horner,

aware river this evening, having on board

the almost lifeless bodies of nine seamen.

the crew of the Norwegian bark Lovise,

adrift without food or water for nine days.

Their condition when rescued was a most

pitiable one, and so faint had they become

that it was necessary to tie lines to them

and haul their attenuated and trembling

forms on board the steamship. The par-ticulars of the terrible suffering of the men

are meager, as they are still too weak to

The Lovise, in command of Captain An-

derson, left Mobile Aug. 17 for Rosario with a full cargo of lumber. She experi-

enced the September hurricanes and was badly disabled. Her condition became so bad that all hands had to leave her in two

small boats, and until the Evelyn hove in

treatment received since on board the Ev

but their condition is still precarious.

elyn the unfortunate men are recovering.

Woman Killed by an Elevator.

ris, colored, was killed to-day in the ele-vator of the Ruggery building. She fainted

and fell on the floor of the elevator as it was ascending. Her arm, extending

caught by a similar ledge at the next floor.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13 .- Mrs. John Har-

who were picked up at sea after being

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13,-The

that have already come in are to the

the coast were clean swept of frame

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.-The great storm

The large dancing

Hotel sea's inroads were by

Big 4 Route HAVOC OF THE STORM

AXCURSION

SUNDAY. OCT. 18th.

1896.

Special train leaves Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Central H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; 10:40 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West
Washington street or Union Station.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon, 8:20 p. m. and 7:20 Leave Chicago daily 2:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and \$:58 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and 3:30 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 8:30. Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash, st. GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A.

SHELLED BY REBELS.

Cuban Town Besieged by Insurgents

HAVANA, Oct. 13 .- The Cuban forces in eastern Cuba under Maximo Gomez and Calixto Carcia have taken the field and meager accounts have just been received of a determined siege by cipe, near the middle of the island. The official report of this affair is just given out, and it is as follows: The thirteen days' siege of Cascorros has been broken by General Castellanos. This was only accomplished after sixteen engage Calixto Garcia, Rosa, Vega, Lopez, Reccio and Pena and other less important insurgent leaders. The troops taking part in these engagements numbered 5,000, including 1,800 infantry, 300 cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

The Spanish forces remained in Cascorros or Oct. 6 to repair the damage done to the place by the bombardment of the insurgents, who fired as from Huelva, Spain, anchored in the Del-

On Oct. 7 another engagement occurred, in which the insurgents were defeated after four hours' fighting, their loss being unknown, but it is presumed to be large. The troops in this engagement lost five killed and two chiefs, three officers and fifty-one privates wounded. During the siege of Cascorros the troops fired 75,000 rounds of ammunition and forty-nine cannon shots. Some of the letters of Maximo Gomez were seized in the subsequent repulse of the insurger's. Three of the shells fired by the inat Cascorros have been brought to Their calibre measured seven centi-

Sharpshooters for Caba. NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The World this afternoon says: George T. A. Bartalett. formerly a United States government scout at Wounded Knee, S. D., and one of the best sharpshooters in the country, has been engaged by the Cubans in this city to take a band of fifty sharpshooters to Cuba to aid the insurgents. The party intended to night, such was their suffering. Under sall for the West Indian islands yesterday, but owing to the failure of a number of sharpshooters to arrive in the city Sun-day the departure has been postponed.

Couple Drowned in a Poud. SANGERVILLE, Me., Oct. 13.—The bodies of George Coombs and Miss Mattie Morgan, daughter of C. A. Morgan, of this town, were found to-day in Northwest pond. They went out in a small saliboat yesterday afternoon and the boat was proboverturned by the squall which passed during the afternoon.

TWO GOOD SPEECHES

M'KINLEY TO DELEGATIONS FROM
PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

The statement of the proposition is enough to disclose the error on which it is founded, and shows the importance of uniting manufactured in the statement of the proposition is enough to disclose the error on which it is founded, and shows the importance of uniting manufactured in the statement of the proposition is enough to disclose the error on which it is founded, and shows the importance of uniting manufacture or as Lagrange.

Explained and Evils of Popocratic Theories Pointed Out.

AND WHY IT SHOULD BE HEARTILY SUPPORTED BY THE PEOPLE.

All Patriotic Citizens Auxious to Stop

SEVERAL THINGS NECESSARY

TO MAKE THIS COUNTRY AS PROS-PEROUS AS UNDER HARRISON.

Certainty that Dollars Will Be Worth 100 Cents, Faith in Supremacy of Law and Work for Toilers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CANTON, O., Oct. 13 .- Major McKinley delivered but two speeches to-day. Both were made in the Tabernacle, the weather not being suitable for outdoor demonstrations. The first delegation to arrive came on a special train and was composed of miners, mechanics, farmers and business men living in the Lehigh valley, in Pennsylvania. Ex-Congressman Charles M. Brumm made the presentation address. Major Mc-Kinley's response was frequently applauded. The other delegation came from Sandusky county, Ohio, and in it were residents of Sandusky, Clyde, Fremont, Bellevue and Green Springs. It required two trains to bring it here. The presentation address was made by Thomas Dewey. After the nominee's speech the delegation marched to Major McKinley's residence and presented a box of choice flowers to the candidate's wife.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.-The West In-Benefits of a Protective Tariff Disdian hurricane, which carried death and destruction before it, and has devastated In responding to greetings of the Lehigh the New Jersey coast during the past 48 valley delegation of Pennsylvanians, Major hours, has finally spent its force. Some

McKinley said: "Mr. Brumm and my Fellow-citizens-You have greatly honored me in having journeyed so long a distance to bring assurances of your good will. I do not take this call as in any sense personal to myself, but rather as a tribute to the cause which for the moment I stand and to the great principles the Republican party upholds in the pending political contest. It your spokesman, with whom I served for tives. It also gives me pleasure to meet and welcome you to my home and to say that I appreciate most highly your visit and the encouraging message which you bring. It was scarcely necessary to advise me that the people of the anthracite re-gions are in favor of a protective tariff. I and sympathize with you in that sentiment lieve in that great American doctrine which lies at the foundation of the law of flower gardens were totally destroyed, and self-preservation. I believe it the highest duty of this government to encourage its own people and to pass such laws as will them the largest opportunity to improve their condition, the highest scal of wages and the greatest encouragement

> "We have in this country more free trade than in any other country of the world, applause.) With forty-five States and se enty millions of people, we are constantly vying with each other in every section f our common country for the promotion of the highest interests of our respective populations. We believe in free trade in the United States in the same sense that we believe in the equal and reciprocal o ligations which belong to every We are only a great national family. trade with each other with absolute fre dom and without restraint and engage in cupations, employments and industries of The triumph of one is the triumph of the other, all working

ogether to the general good.

"When we have free trade with other countries it should be in those products we cannot produce ourselves and which we must have and in exchange countries products that we make and we should put a products that nals of the past, and the story has not those foreign products that compet to supply enough revenue for the uses the American people in their own occupa tions against the products of the cheaper and underbid labor of the world. That the day at the beaches, working at the seems to me to be the dictate of an enightened patriotism and it is certainly on devastation. At Brighton Beach and at of the great fundamental doctrines of the Manhattan, at Edgemer, at Far Rockaway Why shouldn't it be so. have one Constitution, one flag; we have destiny. The other nations of the world have their separate and inde pendent political organization for the purpose of working out for themselves highest destiny possible. They owe no altically inundated, boats were a valuable acquisition to-day. The railroads in that ute nothing to its support either in war or peace; and if they want to come into ple, we say to them you can do it upo your products and that tariff will go vards sustaining this government and at the same time a defense to our own labor greatness of the waters. But Coney island and producers. (Tremendous applause.) "That is the whole doctrine of the tariff If we ever needed it, we need it now. We eed it for the federal treasury, for that in a condition of deficiency. We need like the treasury, are generally in deficiency. (Applause.) Now.

whatever will put money into the public treasury and stop debts and deficiencies and bonds. I take it everybody would say would be a wise and patriotic thing, no matter what political party they belonged to in the past. I take it that whatever poicy will encourage our own people to di coal, to manufacture products, to emplo labor, is the policy that ought to commen itself to every patriotic citizen, and if tariff will do these things, the tariff surely is what, by our votes, three weeks from to-day, we ought to sustain. (Applause.) Pennsylvania has always been a protection State. James Buchanan, a Democrat, when he was President of the United States gave some very good advice, which is applicable to the present situation. He said: 'No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national deb to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a ruinous policy In case of war our credit must be our chie esource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace.

That is the position of the Republican par-"Mr. Randall, a Democrat of great dis-tinction, a man of wonderful power, who was always for Pennsylvania and for the workingmen of Pennsylvania, declared in 1887, in the last speech that he made in the Congress of the United States in oppo-sition to the Mills bill: If a farmer ceases to buy the product of the manufacturer, he will certainly cease to sell them, but st sell his products in the market where he buys what he consumes himself. So pose last year we had manufactured through the entrance of the elevator, was caught by a slightly projecting ledge of a thousand millions' worth less than we did floor and her hend was so moved as to be and had gone abroad for these products, expecting to pay for them with agricul-

It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. I

would be ruinous to centinue to borrow.

tural products. Could a thousand millions more of agricultural products have been sold abroad at the price which products brought here? We sold all the wheat and corn and meat products that Europe could take at the price that prevailed. Who can tall at what prices Furone would have

factures with agriculture, or, as Jefferso states it, "putting the manufacturer by the side of the farmer." In fact, both must, in our country, depend almost exclusively on the home market. It is folly, if not a the home market. It is folly, if not a crime, to attempt to change u in these respects. It would bring ruin and bankruptey without the possibility of having such a result accomplished. The greater the diversity of industries in any country the greater the wealth procucing power of the people and the more there is for labor and capital to divide the more independent that country becomes.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, I take it that on the matter of the tariff you need no argument, but it is said our trouble is not the tariff but the money and that the way to have prosperity it to set our mints to

to have prosperity it to set our mints to running. (Great laughter and applause.) do not believe they would employ any por tion of the idle miners of the anthracit region if every mint in the United States was started, Now. I take it, whatever may be our employment, we want good mone A money that will buy all purchasai purchasab things, whatever they are, is better than a money that will not. Is not that so? (Cries of 'Yes! yes!') A money good only in Ohio at its face value, as it used to be in the days of old State banks, is not as good a days of old State banks, is not as good a money to have for all purposes as money that will pass at its face value in every State of the Union. Is not that so? (Cries of 'That's right!') Nor is money that is only current in the United States at its face value, and which must stand a discount everywhere, as good as that which is current in every civilized country. (Creat applause)

"Which would you rather have for your wages-the money with a purchasing power equally good in every part of the world, or limited in its purchasing power to a single country or a single State? Which would the farmer prefer in payment of his prodicts-a money recognized good and equa the world over or a money whose value and purchasing power is limited to one country? The thing called money and which we give our labor or our products for is more valuable to us if it is good, not somewhere only, but everywhere—not in one place, but every place, (Applause.) It is a very comforting thing to anybody who has money, much or little, to feel all the time that its value cannot be affected by hard times or depreciated in his hands by panic, but that it rests all the while upon solid and unchangeable value recognized all the world over. 'Money does not depend on what we call

it—it depends on its own value. (Cheering and cries of 'That's right!') When you have earned one hundred dollars you want to feel that you are worth one hundred dellars and that it will not be diminished in a day or a week or month or depreciate while it is in your hands or when it goes out of your hands. That is the kind of money we have in this country now—the best money known to the civilized countries of the world. It is to the interest of every workingman; it is to the interest of every citizen of the country, no matter what may be his business, to maintain that money at its present standard. (Applause.)
"Now, my fellow-citizens, having said that much. I desire to thank you again for the pleasure which this call has given me, and wish for you all a pleasant day in my home city and a safe return to your

SPEECH TO OHIOANS.

Major McKinley Tells What the People of the Country Want. To the Sandusky county, Ohio, delegation

Major McKinley said: "Mr. Dewey, Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellow-citizens-I give you warm welcome to my home. You are not strangers For more than once, indeed many times, I have met you in public discussion n the midst of great political campaigns remember with gratitude the fact t which your spokesman refers, that on one with which I was associated. full of glorious memories, and the words of your spokesman have revived them in my mind. I know of no State in the Union that has contributed more to the honor and glory of the Republic than the State of Ohio. I know of no county in the State that carries the ashes of more noble dead han Sandusky county, which you repre sent. (Applause.) General Haves was my him for the first time on the field of bat mightiest war of human history, and no raver man ever lived that Rutherford E Hayes. (Continuous cheering.) He was not only my boyhood friend, but he was a and I cherish his memory as an everlast and never-to-be-forgotten one. call, too, that other name, distinguished i the history of your county and the State-Gen. Ralph P. Buckland. I recall, too, tha splendid soldier who gave up his early life cause of his country-Gen. James B. McPherson (great applause)—all of them glorious names. All of them lived noble lives and left the country example for the young men not only of Sandusky county, but for every county in the State to emulate and follow.

"But you have come here, my fellow citizens, to give me assurance of your devotion to the Republican cause, and, pleas ing as it would be to me to indulge your attention in the briefest manner eme of the subjects which are engaging at this moment the most earnest attention of the American people. The condition of country is such that every man is thinking about, every woman is thinking about, and wondering how we are to im I read to-day in the North American

Review, an article from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, whom I long knew as a member of the national House of Representatives. He has just visited Europe, and he describes the business condition of Germany and England and France as possessing a degree of activity and prosperity, the like of which they never enjoyed before. He closes by say-ing that the United States never was so unprosperous as it is to-day, and ther makes the inquiry: Why is not the Unite States and its working people, with all our natural resources, enjoying a share of the prosperity that is enjoyed by England and Germany and France?
"We all know, my fellow-citizens, why we are in the midst of depression now, and think we know why these great nations of the world, our competitors, are prospe

We are doing less of our own work and they are doing more of it for us. (Great Everybody admits the condition that Mr. Herbert describes. I need not to discuss with you the cause. body knows its source. The question i every American mind is how to remove the cause and how to get back the old presperity which we had enjoyed for more than a third of a century. We must have confidence in the first place. (Applause, How can we get that confidence get it by degrading our money? (Cries of 'No, no, no!") Can we get it by depreciating our currency? (Cries of 'No!) Can we get it by threatening the repudiation partial repudiation of public and private debts? (Cries of 'No. no. no.") Can we testore confidence by destroying confidence? Can we get it through turmoil and disquietude and public disorder? Can we restore confidence by monthly and yearly deficiencies in the public treasury? can only get back confidence, my country-men, by letting the whole world know that this is an honest Nation of seventy million of people, and that they propose to pay al their deb's in as good mency as the world cheers.) And when we have established that, which we will do three weeks from to-day (tremendcus applause), then we propose to resum ousiness at home. (Applause.) If we do not take care of our business nobody will take care of it for us (applause), and if we do not use the power of the ballet which we possess to subserve our own best interests then we do not use the ballot to the best advantage.

We cannot improve the condition of this country by decreasing the value of our money and making believe that 52 cents' worth or silver is a dollar. (Laughter and condition is to increase business. Let us ic our ewn manufacturing. Let us do our own mining. Let us preserve our own homen arket—the best in the world. Let us dedicate ourselves as patriots to the promotion of the highest interests of the American people. I believe in a tariff (tremendous applause), and if we ever reeded a tariff in the world we need it new. We want to stop borrowing and we want to stop having things charged at our stores (laughter and applause), and the only reason why we eve have anything charged up ugainst us at the stores is because we have no work. (Con-

"Now, what we want in this country is a restoration of confidence, of credit, the confidence of an unquestioned dollar, and then we want to adopt an industrial policy that will raise enough money to pay the expense of this government every day. (Great applause.) And in doing this we wilt protect American industries and defend

THEIR TRIP TO HOOSIER CAPITAL A SERIES OF GRAND OVATIONS.

Thousands Greet Gens. Alger, Sickles, Howard, Stewart, Marden, Corporal Tanner and Party.

GREAT CROWDS OF FARMERS

MANY WERE ABLE TO GREET THEIR OLD COMMANDERS.

Gen. Daniel Sickles, a Life-Long Democrat, Warmly Received by Those of the Same Faith.

OVER 30,000 AT LAFAYETTE

DELPHI, HOME OF LANDIS, ALSO TURNED OUT IMMENSELY.

Receptions at Logansport, Lebanon, and Other Places-Judge Nelson, a Democrat, Joins the Party.

The booming of cannon, followed by the wild shriek of a locomotive whistle and the rumble of a special train rushing onward past lake and stream from the northwest corner of Indiana to the State capital yesterday betokened the passage of a company of war heroes bent on a mission of patriotism and the preservation of their country. The booming of the cannon proceeded from the field piece of the Patriotic Heroes' Battalion mounted on a flat car at the rear end of the special train that has borne Gen. R. A. Alger and his companions in arms through the great West and Northwest the last three weeks. The train is one of three Pullman coaches. Aboard it were General Alger, of Michigan; Generals Daniel E. Sickles, of New York; Tanner, of New York: "Lem" Wiley, Gen. Sickles's old bugler, of Peoria; Adjutant J. W. Burst, of Illinois; Col. George H. Hopkins, of Detroit; W. C. Beer, of New York, representative of the Republican nationa; committee; Joseph Greusel, of Detroit, and H. M. Dawes, of Cincinnati, both newspaper men, the latter representing the Associated Press, and J. H. Smith, of Cleveland, special stenographer of the national committee. Besides these members of the men got aboard at Chicago Monda, ;norning to escort the party through In Lina. Col. I. N. Walker joined the party as the guest of General Alger at Clicago, together with Capt. W. H. Armstrong, J. H. Claypool and F. M. Millikan. The last three Chairman Gowdy to accompany the party through the State. A representative of the | cries, "That's what we're going to do." Journal joined the party at South Bend yesterday morning, where R. R. Shiel also got

General Alger's party left Chicago Monday, and after speaking at various points in the northern part of the State ended the day at Elkhart, where an immense demonstration was given the veterans. The first stop yesterday was made at Plymouth, and from there the party went to Logansport, Delphi, Lafayette and Lebanon in the order named, the itinerary ending at Indianapolis at 7:10, a half hour late. Short stops were made at Colfax and Thorntown also, although those towns were not down on the schedule. At all other stations on the various roads over which the train traveled yesterday large crowds of people ty, and the banners on the cars called forth loud cheers. The banner on the first car The next read, "For the honor of our country," while on the rear coach appeared these words, "The State of Morton will never surrender to a champion of anarchy.' The flat car, fitted up with spars to somewhat resemble a flatboat, floating several American flags, had on large lettered banners on each side, "Patriotic Heroes' Battalion." The field piece mounted on the car, when not belching fire, came in for a good deal of curiosity and eager interest from the old soldiers, to whom it recalled the perilous days of 1861-65.

THEIR OLD COMMANDERS Perhaps the most interesting feature of the day was the fact that so many old soldiers and farmers assembled at the different stopping places to welcome these heroes of a hundred battles, several of whom left legs and arms on the battlefields as tokens of their patriotism thirty years ago. Generals Howard and Sickles especially were in great demand. Both of them at different times were in command of armies that contained Indiana regiments, and during the day scores of old soldiers crowded to the front to shake hands with their old commanders. General Alger, Corporal Tanner and General Marden and Stewart were received with great cheers everywhere they

at Delphi, Lebanon and Plymouth. In all the whole day, prominent speakers addressing the crowds either before or after the arrival of the special train. It was nearly dark when the party reached Lebanon, and yet there was such a crowd that speeches were made from several different locations aron were farmers from all the surrounding country, delegations having gone there from Hamilton and Hendricks counties. The meeting at Delphi, the home of C. B. Landis, candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, developed into a Landis meeting and the mention of the name of Joseph B. Cheadle, Landis's opponent, was net with hisses. A hitch in the programme there were long and loud cries of "Sickles." Sickles!" and he slowly climbed on the flat nation of visiting delegations to take part applause.) The only way to improve our in the parade that acted as an escort to General Alger's party. Although but ten days had been given the managers at Lafayette in which to arrange for the meeting it proved to be one of the most successful political gatherings ever held there. According to the original programme only veterans were to act as escorts from the train to the big tent in which the afternoon meeting was held, and the other organizations and clubs were to participate in the street parade at night. But so anxious was everyone to see the old generals that they got into line anyhow and delayed the march to the tent. Taken all through, the visit of General Alger and his party through the northern and central parts of the State was entirely successful, and it must result in great good to McKinley's cause.

Men on the local committees at the differ ent towns predicted that the visit would have the effect of stimulating farmers and soldiers alike and would make McKinley many votes. Judging from the intense enthusiasm that was everywhere domiant, this belief seems to be well founded. To General Alger belongs the credit for originating and conducting this unique campaign. He and General Sickles first discussed such a plan at the National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Minneapolis, but it did not take active shape until a few weeks ago, when General Alger was invited to attend the annual State soldiers' demonstration in Kansas. At that time he wrote Generals Sickles and Howard, inviting them to accompany him to Kansas and AN ESCORT PARADE OF 3,500 afterward make a tour of the Western States. The idea met some discouragement at first, as some feared that results would not justify the experiment. Some feared that a combination of war generals would not draw crowds, make votes, dispet Bryanic illusions, etc., but General Alger's idea prevailed and the work began. Generals Alger, Sickles and Howard met in Chicago less than a month ago, where they were joined by Corporal Tanner, and later by the others who now constitute the party. Since the first speech was made the party has traveled thousands of miles, making an average of seven stops a day. It is estimated that more than half a million people have heard the patriotic speeches the old generals have made. No State is entered until a wish that the party shali do so is expressed by the State central committee of that State. General Alger has borne the entire expense of the trip. In each State an escort of militiamen has been furnished, as well as a committee to escort the party from place to place. Other-

FIRST STOP AT PLYMOUTH. An Indianapolis Artillery Squad

wise it has acted independently. The party

continues on through this State to-day and

to-morrow. Later it will go through Ohio

Joined the Party.

At Plymouth, a Democratic stronghold

and perhaps Kentucky.

the first stop of the day was made. The local committee, consisting of Capt. J. E. Houghton, Capt. Amsey Johnson, Lleutenant Washington and Mr. J. G. Thayer, had provided ample facilities for the short speeches made by different members of the party. On the siding, a block and a half from the station, a flat car, decorated with flags and bunting, was drawn up to the main track. The spot selected was in a little grove of maples. Close by stood the two-story brick schoolhouse, from the windows of which the happy faces of scores of eager children peeped out to catch a

Oliver O. Howard, of Vermont; Thomas J. glimpse of the scene. An immense crowd Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and George A. of people thronged about the flat car when the special train was drawn up. Among the crowd were hundreds of farmers from bent and decrepit, wore the familiar G. A in the air in their enthusiasm. The size of ing the early hour and the fact that Marshall county is generally considered largely Democratic. The local committee estimated the crowd at four thousand, an estimate regarded by newspaper men aboard the train as small. And there were many

of the entire number belonging to that party. This was manifested by the loud cries for General Sickles, and his appeal to them to support two comrades, Mount and went to Chicago at the request of State McKinley, rather than repudiationist Bryan and his followers, met with enthusiasti An incident of some interest occurred at Plymouth, when the McKinley Gun Squad.

of Indianapolis, under command of Lieut R. T. Oliver, joined the party. The gun squad, consisting of Lieutenant Oliver, A. J. Navin, Charles Van Tilburgh, David Boswell, Fred Swan, George Shad, Walter Heiskel and James T. Boswell, left Indianapolis, Monday night, taking with them a field gun and a full supply of accoutrements for the trip. While the speeches were being made at Plymouth the squad mounted its gun on a flat car that has accompanied the party all over the West. The first salutes of the day were fired from the platform of the station as the party pulled into Plymouth, General Alger seemed pleased by the accession of the gathered to witness the passage of the par- gun squad, and remarked that "things look a little more warilke now." Lieutenant Oliver presented each member of the squad to General Alger and other members of his party. The boys are all expert artillerymen, having been in the Indiana National Guard, and acquitted themselves admira-

> ALL FOR MOUNT TOO. At this step short speeches were made by Geeneral Alger, General Howard, Corporal Tanner and General Marden and General Sickles. That Mr. Mount is the popular candidate for Governor in the northern part of the State was demonstrated by the loud cheers with which each mention of his name was greeted, and when General Alger urged his auditors to put him in the executive chair of the State by a 100,000 majority, cries of "We will, we will," came frem every side. General Howard said that while the party was nonpartisan, he could not help talking out in meetin' sometimes,

bly. General Alger complimented them on

the way they handled the gun

"But Gen'l Sickles is a Democrat," said he, "and we're standing on the same platform. He comes from a different road, but gets to the same platform I am on.'

and declared himself to be a "black Repub-

General Howard was interrupted by wild from the Democrats. Corporal Tanner said argument is not necessary. "We've got 'em dragoon. Some of you don't hear much about what the other States are going to State of New York still holds to her motto -Excelsior-and is going to pile up a ma-jority of 609,000 for McKinley. But we're not going to do it alone," added the Corporat. "in New York there are tens and tens of thousands of Democrats who spew out Mr. Bryan and his platform." Then the Democrats in the crowd tried to outdo the Republicans depublicans in the matter of General Marden said that he did not know what Corporal Tanner meant

but he said that when it came to talking in mysterious language he could assure his hearers that the Republicans in Massachusetts would "open the jack pot" Nov. General Sickles had about determined to remain in the coach at Plymouth as he was feeling indisposed after a hard day's work on Monday, culminating in the big demoncar, after a member of the reception com-mittee went to him with the information that a number of members of the old Twentieth Regiment, which participated with his corps at Gettysburg, were there to see him and would be greatly disap-pointed if they were denied that opportun-ity. The General said that if there were members of the Twentieth present he wished they would hold up their hands, as

he wanted to see them face to face, Hands went up in all directions through the crowd and the veterans gave a shout of loyal greeting to their old commander. Addressing himself to his old comrades in arm General Sickles asked if they were not tired of the Chicago platform. He declared that he got so tired of it he had to chuck it over in an hour. This sentiment was loudv cheered voices in the crowd calling out We don't want it. We're tired of it." The General said that his hearers had chance to vote for two soldiers, Mount and

McKinley. "You bet we'll do it," shouted some one Appealing to the large number of Demo-(Continued on Third Page.)

SOLDIERS' COMBINATION GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME IN THIS CITY.

Tomlinson Hall, English's Opera House and Sound-Money Hendquarters Jammed to Their Doors.

VETERANS AND THEIR SONS FOLLOW THE OLD COMMANDERS.

Patriotic Speech of Gen. Daniel E.

Prominent Democrat.

SENATOR M'LEAN A CONVERT

A LEADER IN HOOSIER DEMOCRATIC POLITICS DENOUNCES BRYANISM.

He Introduces Gen. Sickles-Addresses by Gens. Alger, Howard, Coporal Tanner and Others at the Halls.

Never in the history of political campaigning did any speaker or speakers get a reception in Indianapolis greater than that accorded the combination of famous soldiers last night. Tomlinson Hall, English's Opera House and the headquarters of the Citizens' Sound-money League, on North Meridian street, were given over to the throngs of people who gathered to hear the cld heroes. It was really one vast meeting, for each of the speakers was heard by all those who attended the various meetings. While one was on the platform at Tomlinson Hall others were speaking at the crera house and at sound-money headquarters. Platforms were then exchanged, and thus the speech-making continued from carly in the evening until nearly midnight. It was after 10 c'clock when General Aiger was presented to the audience at Tomlin son Hall. "How long de you want to stay night," yelled a thousand men, and the General informed them that they were commanded to remain on duty until 9 o'clock to-day. And so great was the enthusiasm among the old veterans that they would have staid that long had the spealing con-

At the three places of meeting the crowds

began to gather as early as 7 o'clock, although it was known that the meetings could not begin until after 8 o'clock, for there was the parade, which would maturally delay matters. But nobody seemed willing to take a chance of failing to get into one of the meetings. They poured into English's Opera House from the moment the doors were opened until there was such a jam that it was impossible to squeeze another person into the comfortable and commodious auditerium. Luckly the doors swung outwardly, or it might have been difficult to have opened them to allow the people to get out when the time came for them to retire. At Tomlinson Hall there were as many people as ever crowded into the place. The number fell far short of being 8,000, but it was only because the hall would not hold this number that they were not there. Every seat in the gaileries was taken before the street parade started. Most of the seats on the lower floor had been reserved for the old soldiers and their sers who participated in the parade. They came in due time, marching to the patriotle music of several brass bands and fife and drum corps, and filed in, 1,500 strong, to accept the seats of honor which those who arranged the affair reserved for them. It was an inspiring sight to the old veterans, many of whom had marched under the command of one or the other of the famous ing now to do them honor and to testify to the fact that they are still to be found ready to respond to the call of duty in the time of the Nation's peril. The Soundient to the crowd, and, though its accommedations are not so extensive as those at the opera house or so comfortable as at Tomlinson Hall, there were hundreds of people waiting there for the coming of the first of the noted speakers, and when he did come, in the person of private J. W. Burst, of Illinois, the auditorium was packed to the doors and it was with difficulty that a pasageway was made through which to escort the speaker to the

AT TOMLINSON HALL, Everywhere a gala day decoration was made in honor of the notable occasion. Tomlinson Hall was made to appear at its best by the generous display of the national colors and with portraits of famous men of American history. Over the center of the stage hung a picture of the soldier cheering from the Republicans and laughter boy leaving home to go to the war, widding his sweetheart good-bye, with her partthat there was no time for argument, as ing words: "Good-bye; may God spare you." To the right of this was the national on the run, boys," said he, "foot, horse and flag, and to the left the original banner presented by the ladies of Indianapolis to the Independent Grant Guards, having upon it the portrait of General Grant. All around the gallery and along the edge of the stage were portraits of historical characters, that of Washington occupying the central position at the foot of the stage, with those of the martyrs, Lincoln and Garfield, on either side. Flowers and potted plants formed a bank above the portraits. The portrait of McKinley was the stage, occupying a position between the presiding officer and the speaker. Similar decorations were placed in the other halls where the meetings were held. The Marion Club Glee Club furnished several

good numbers. Henry C. Adams presided at the English's Opera House meeting. He did not make an address. After the meeting had been called to order by James E. Twiname and Mr. Adams was introduced and entered into the duties of his position without formality. The Bald-headed Glee Club was present and opened the meeting with some of its choicest and most up-to-date selections. There was also present the Indianapolis Drum and Bugle Corps, which made things lively for a few minutes while the crowd was waiting between speeches. There was lots of enthusiasm manifested throughout the meeting, from the entrance of Gen. Alger and private Marden to the close of the speakers' remarks. All the seven men of the combination spoke here, the meeting extending late into the night.

At Sound-money headquarters the meeting was presided over by Charles A. Bookwalter, past senior vice commander of the Sons of Veterans. Private J. W. Buret, of